

Of Interest to Every Woman

Edited by Martha Westover

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' TH' YEAR



THE WIND GHOSTS

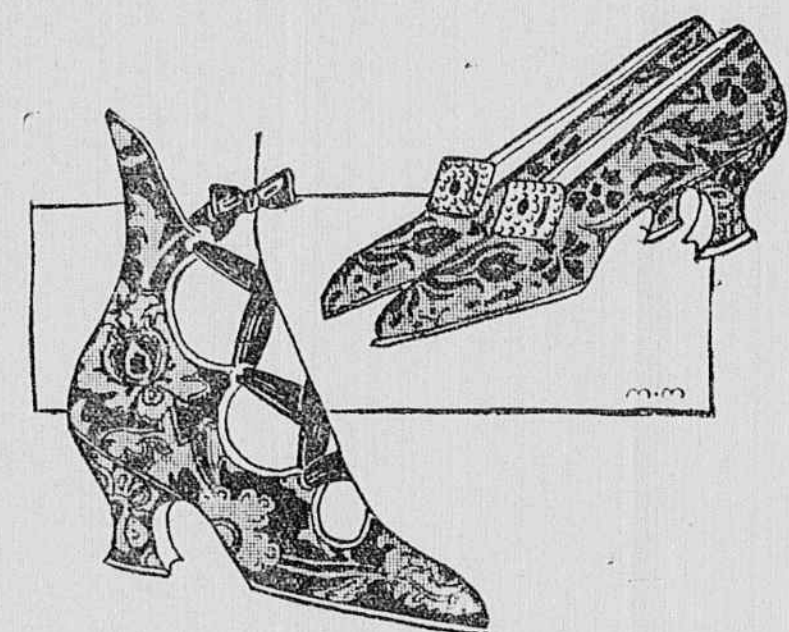
It may be as some Poets say,
The winds that bluster nobly
Are spectres of some other day
Come back in dolorous array
To moult o'er you and me.

Poor shrieking souls, the restless dead
Of ages now forever spent,
Returning full of tears unshed
To fill our hearts with thoughts of
dread,
Our ears with their lament.

At views so gloomy and so grave
I've neither time nor wish to scoff,
But judged by how those winds be-
have:

If they are ghosts I'll warrant they've
Come back to "blow us off,"
And not to add unto our cares
With woes of theirs!

UP-TO-DATE FOOTWEAR



These are made of heavy brocade velvet.



The Great Trials of History

The Trial of Anne Hutchinson.

Among the earliest of the historical trials of Americans was that of Miss Anne Hutchinson, whose fanatical views of religion stirred the Massachusetts Colony to a great excitement about the middle of the seventeenth century. She had brought with her from England "two dangerous errors," said Governor Winthrop, "first, that the person of the Holy Ghost dwells in a justified person; second, that no sanctification can help to evidence to us our justification."

Mrs. Hutchinson exploited these views at a number of public meetings held in Boston. She violently attacked the Massachusetts clergymen. Great excitement was aroused by her preaching, and for a while Boston was divided into two hostile theological camps.

The agitation started by Anne Hutchinson was fraught with danger to the infant Colony. On the eve of the Pequot War a company of militia was found unwilling to march because its captain was held to be "under a covenant of works," Anne's designation of the ungodly. When things had come to a pass it was thought to be high time to put Mrs. Hutchinson down. She was therefore arrested and placed on trial of heresy and addition.

The trial of Mrs. Hutchinson before the court of Massachusetts was begun in November, 1637, at Cambridge. It is hard to determine whether the process against her was a civil, judicial or an ecclesiastical one. All the magistrates or assistants of the Upper House, representing the judicial and executive authority of the government, took part in the trial. Governor Winthrop was called by his office to perform the principal work in the prosecution. He thoroughly understood the whole ground of the controversy.

The magistrates, as a whole, used their influence against Mrs. Hutchinson. They put questions to her, pronounced censures upon her and explained upon the discussion and mischief which had attended her during her residence in Boston. William Coddington alone, of the magistrates, sustained the defendant.

The ministers then in Massachusetts were probably all present at the court, with the exception of perhaps two or three in the more distant settlements. The ministers were, indeed, the informers and the witnesses against Mrs. Hutchinson. It was by their evidence that ground of conviction was to be obtained. Most of these ministers, smarting under the direct or indirect reproach which Mrs. Hutchinson was generally understood to have spoken against them, were determined to insure her humiliation. They felt that their honor, their influence and their claims to piety were at hazard.

The court sat with open doors, and the whole case was watched with most intense anxiety through the two days which were spent upon it. "God was the tribunal," says Mrs. Hutchinson's biographer, "before which a female of undoubted piety, and of high excellence of character, was held to account for maintaining certain theological opinions distasteful to those to whom she was in no wise accountable for her belief."

"She was even kept for a time in a standing posture, until her color had nearly entirely obtained for her the privilege of sitting. The examination must have been extremely wearisome, and

CHILDREN'S SHOES AND STOCKINGS

BY FRANCES MARSHALL.

Shoes and stockings are more troublesome than any other article of the child's wardrobe. Almost every one who has had much to do with children will agree to that. Why mankind ever got in the habit of wearing thin stockings the woman who dislikes darning can never understand. Why aren't our stockings—at least our children's stockings—made of the heaviest sort of fabric, soft and comfortable, of course, but thick and durable? Even the heaviest of yarn stockings manufactured for children is comparatively thin. Wouldn't stockings of material as thick and durable as carpet be comfortable? To be sure, such stockings would increase the apparent size of the feet, but that would matter little to children.

So much for the wild ravings that occasionally occur to the woman whose darning basket is full to overflowing. Now for a few practical suggestions:

Buy stockings always alike, for each member of the household. Time in matching pairs will be saved and stockings themselves will be actually saved. It often happens that one stocking of a ribbed pair is torn and another of an unribbed pair is beyond repair. But the good ones cannot be mated because they do not match. If all the stockings for each person were alike there would be no difficulty of this sort.

Reinforce the knees of children's stockings with old stocking fabric or with a round of kid cut from a soft, old kid glove.

Sew a band of silk along the hem of women's silk stockings. Stockings reinforced in this way seldom wear or tear from the effect of hose supporters.

ABOUT SHOES.

House shoes are a great saving—of many things. To begin with, a satisfactory house shoe can be bought for less than a durable street shoe, and much wear can be spared the street shoe if house shoes are donned the moment their wearers come in the house.

Moreover, children can be taught to change their outdoor shoes for house shoes as soon as they enter the house, and thus much tracking of dust and dirt over the floors and carpets can be avoided.

Shoe forms or trees are essential to the appearance of shoes. These are sometimes sold, in wood, with metal bars, for ten cents a pair, and these are quite good enough for any shoes.

It is said that ointment or oint, if packed in a wet shoe, will absorb the moisture and keep the shoe in shape. It is not all of us, of course, who have oint or oatmeal at hand when our shoes happen to be wet; in fact, a pair of shoe trees would be usually found more economical than the requisite amount of oint. But the idea is worth remembering.

even Mr. Dudley complained that they would all be sick from fasting."

The proceedings began with a somewhat extended colloquy between Governor Winthrop and Mrs. Hutchinson, in which she appears to have sustained herself with much dignity, and met, with strong good sense in reply, the charges which were laid at her door.

The Governor opened the disagreeable business by addressing Mrs. Hutchinson as a disturber of the peace and of the church, and then, without specifying any single offense he heaped upon her an accumulation of censures.

Mrs. Hutchinson replied that, though she was called to answer, no distinct charges were brought against her. She desired that some one fault in speech or in deed might be specified. Several definite charges were made, but she refuted these easily.

The examination finally came to an end with Governor Winthrop putting the question, whether it was in the mind of the court, that, for "the troublesomeness of her spirit and the danger of her conduct," she should be banished and imprisoned until she could be sent away. All but three held up their hand. The sentence of the court as it stands upon the Massachusetts records was that she should be banished, and in the meantime be committed to Joseph Weld until the court shall dispose of her." Mrs. Hutchinson, her husband and fifteen children, left the State and made their home in Rhode Island, and finally to Connecticut, where she was cruelly murdered by Indians in September, 1643.

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PARSNIPS AS DELICACY

Most of the winter root vegetables can be cooked either in such a way that they are delicious or in such a way that they are tedious and uninteresting. Here are some methods for cooking parsnips that put them in the class of delicacies.

Some of the Southern cooks add molasses to the water in which they boil parsnips. This molasses water does much to take away the somewhat insipidly sweet taste so often noticeable in parsnips. A pinch of salt should also always be added to parsnips.

The skin of the parsnip can be removed either before or after it is cooked. The parsnip must always be carefully and thoroughly washed. The best way to get it clean is to scrub it with a vegetable brush. The skin should be scraped off with a sharp knife.

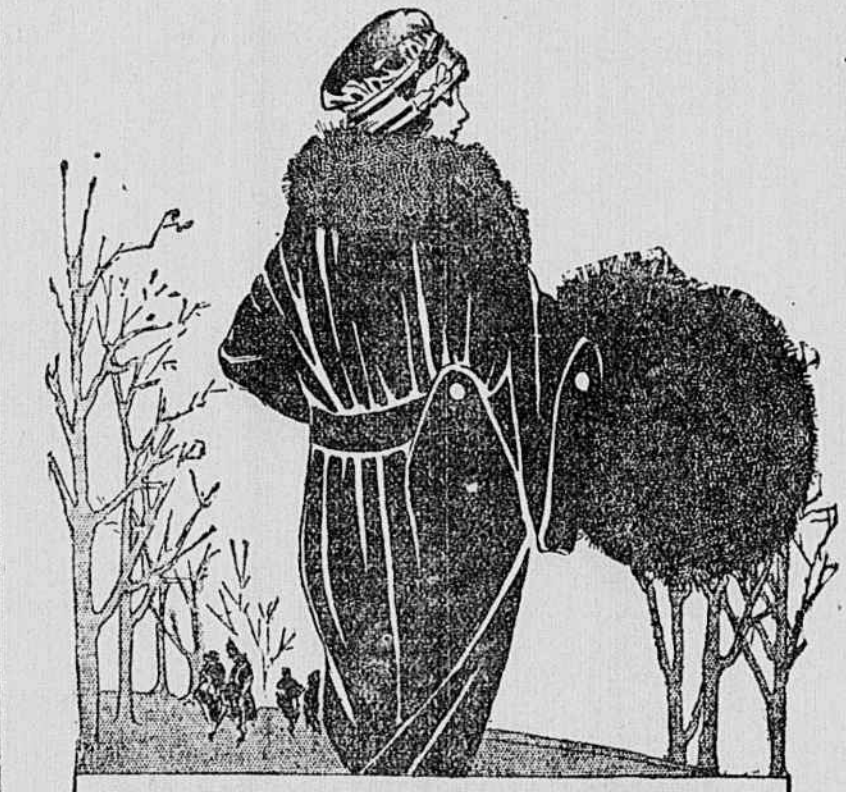
Whenever it is possible to combine another flavor with the parsnip the vegetable is much improved. Meat flavor is used in parsnips baked in this way: Steam parsnips, cut in two lengthwise until they are tender; then put them in a buttered baking dish and pour over them some meat gravy and drippings. Bake in a moderate oven until brown. Bacon and the fat in which it is fried can be used if no other drippings and gravy are at hand, and the bacon can be removed when the parsnips are brown.

Fricassee or creamed parsnips are best when cooked in this way: Pare parsnips and cut them in quarters or eighths. Cover them with milk and simmer them where the milk will not burn, until tender. Then remove the parsnips from the milk and with it make a rich cream sauce, seasoning it with pepper, salt and celery salt. Add a little more butter to the sauce when it is finished and then add the parsnips, either in large pieces or else cut into small dice.

For parsnip fritters, pare and boil the parsnips and then put them through a vegetable sieve; add to about a pint of the pulp two beaten eggs, some cayenne pepper and salt to taste; then add flour enough to give the mixture consistency. With floured hands form the mixture into balls. Fry them either in a frying pan, in butter or bacon drippings, or else fry them in deep fat until they are golden brown. Garnish with parsnip and top each with a slice of broiled bacon.

Scalloped parsnips are made of four parsnips, scraped, boiled and cut into slices. These should be put in alternate layers with rich cream sauce in a shallow baking dish. One layer should be sprinkled with finely chopped onion. The top should be covered with fine buttered bread crumbs and the whole should be browned in the oven.

FOR THE AUTO RIDE



A big, loose-fitting coat of soft material with a wide fur collar is comfortable and very stylish.

MENU

Breakfast.

Sliced Bananas Boiled Rice
White and Gold Omelette
Corn Griddle Cakes Honey

Luncheon.

Fried Oysters
Duchesse Potatoes Lettuce Salad
Crackers Cheese

Dinner.

Tomato Bisque
Baked Ham, Spiced Baked Potatoes
Creamed Cabbage Beets, Pickled
Endive Salad Layer Cake

Coffee

One cup of sweet corn, chopped fine and run through a vegetable press; one cup of hot milk, two tablespoons each of butter and sugar, half teaspoonful of salt, one cup of flour sifted twice, with a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder and a little salt; two eggs. Stir in the yolks of the eggs, whip the whites and fold in just before baking.

WORTH KNOWING

The kitchen will take on a new atmosphere of cheer if it is given a blue and white tile pattern paper and blue oilcloth for floor and table.

On the emergency shelf there should be some canned milk with the cans of vegetables and fruit, as there may come a time when oysters will have to be cooked at night or something else cooked for which there is not cream or milk enough.

A woman who likes nice things always makes her own lavender water. She takes a bottle of white vinegar and into it puts a handful of lavender flowers. It is allowed to stand five days in a warm place and when strained is ready for use.

A weak solution of turpentine poured down the water pipes once a week will drive the water bugs away.

CHILDREN DELIGHT IN



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